

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**Please delete the paragraph bridging pages 1 and 2, and replace it with the following amended one:**

In the vehicle, for example, when the trunk lid is closed, the trunk lid must be pushed toward the body, while a weather strip provided on the body of the vehicle is being deformed elastically, that results in increase of a force required for closing the trunk lid. Accordingly, when the trunk lid is closed, it must be forcibly pushed down. Since vibrations at a closing time of the door become large, a rear seat passenger or vehicle occupant may feel uncomfortable. In view of these circumstances, especially, in some of high class vehicles, a door closer provided with a door-closing assisting mechanism that pulls in a striker engaged with a latch and a driving apparatus that actuates the door-closing assisting mechanism. The driving apparatus is usually provided with a driving motor (a driving source), a worm (a driving gear) provided on a rotational shaft of the driving motor, and a worm wheel (a driven gear) that is engaged with the worm (see, for example, ~~Patent Literature 1~~ Japanese Registered Utility Model Publication No. 2562770 (pages 2 to 4, Fig. 6)).

**On page 2, please delete the subtitle and text at lines 11 to 13, between the first and the second full paragraphs:**

~~Patent Literature 1~~

~~Japanese Registered Utility Model Publication No. 2562770 (pages 2 to 4, Fig. 6)~~

**Please delete the paragraph bridging pages 4 and 5, and replace it with the following amended one:**

Fig. 1 is an appearance view of a door closer according to an embodiment; Fig. 2 is a first front sectional view of a trunk latch paired with the door closer shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a second front sectional view of the trunk latch paired with the door closer

shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a front sectional view of a closer driving unit in the door closer shown in Fig. 1; ~~Fig. 5 depicts~~ Figs. 5A and 5B depict a relationship between a target disc, a returning switch, and a drawing-in switch in the closer driving unit shown in Fig. 4: ~~(a)5A~~ 5A is an explanatory view of a relationship therebetween in a drawn-in state; and ~~(b)5B~~ 5B is an explanatory view of a relationship therebetween in a returned state; Fig. 6 is a circuit diagram of a connecting circuit of two driving motors, the returning switch and the drawing-in switch, and a control base board in the closer driving unit shown in Fig. 4; Fig. 7 is a table of a relationship between an action mode in the door closer shown in Fig. 1 and a connecting state in the returning switch and the drawing-in switch; and Fig. 8 is a timing chart of a relationship between the action mode in the door closer shown in Fig. 1 and the connecting state in the returning switch and the drawing-in switch.

**Please delete the paragraph bridging pages 11 and 12 and replace it with the following amended one:**

The returning switch 37 has a push button 37a and is constituted to allow detection of the position of the rotary plate 22 through the target disc 36b for terminating a returning action. The returning switch 37 is arranged such that the push button 37a is protruded into the returning termination detecting groove 36ba in the returned state of the striker ST (exemplified in Fig. 5~~(b)~~5B), while the push button 37a is pushed in by the target disc 36b in the drawn-in state of the striker ST (exemplified in Fig. 5~~(a)~~5A). The returning switch 37 is provided with an A terminal, a B terminal, and an E terminal as externally connecting terminals. The returning switch 37 is constituted such that, the B terminal is connected to the E terminal in a state that the push button 37a has protruded to the returning termination detecting groove 36ba, while the A terminal is connected to the E terminal in a state that the push button 37a is being pushed in by the target disc 36b.

**On page 12, please delete the first full paragraph starting at line 6, and replace it with the following amended one:**

The drawing-in switch 38 has a push button 38a and is constituted to allow detection of the position of the rotary plate 22 through the target disc 36b for terminating a drawing-in action. The drawing-in switch 38 is arranged such that the push button 38a is protruded into the drawing-in termination detecting groove 36bb in the drawn-in state of the striker ST (exemplified in Fig. ~~5(a)~~5A), while the push button 38a is pushed in by the target disc 36b in the returned state of the striker ST (exemplified in Fig. ~~5(b)~~5B). The drawing-in switch 38 is provided with a C terminal, a D terminal, and an F terminal as externally connecting terminals. The drawing-in switch 38 is constituted such that, the C terminal is connected to the F terminal in a state that the push button 38a has protruded to the drawing-in termination detecting groove 36bb, while the D terminal is connected to the F terminal in a state that the push button 37a has been pushed in by the target disc 36b.

**Please delete the paragraph bridging pages 15 and 16, and replace it with the following amended one:**

When the relay R1 and the relay R2 are controlled so as to meet the drawing-in action condition, a voltage of the power source V2 is applied between the A terminal of the returning switch 37 and the D terminal of the drawing-in switch 38. At this time, in the returning state (exemplified in Fig. ~~5(b)~~5B), the drawing-in switch 38 is in a state that the D terminal is put in a connected state because the push button 38a has been pushed in by the target disc 36b, while the returning switch 37 is in a state that the B terminal is put in a connected state because the push button 37a has protruded toward the returning termination detecting groove 36ba. Thereby, since the driving motors 32u and 32b and the power source V2 are connected to each other, current i2 from the power source V2 is supplied to the driving motors 32u and 32b via the drawing-in switch

38. Thereby, the driving motors 32u and 32b generates powers so that the powers generated by the driving motors 32u and 32b are transmitted to the worm wheel 34 via the worms 33u and 33b. After the power transmitted to the worm wheel 34 are sequentially transmitted through the driving gear 34a, the idle gear 35, the driving gear 35a, the output gear 36, and the driving gear 36a, it rotates the rotary plate 22 through the driven gear 22b in a counterclockwise direction in Fig. 1. At this time, as shown in Fig. 1, since the movable pin 22e and the main engaging recess 23aa are in engagement with each other, the striker holding plate 23 rotates integrally with the rotary plate 22 in a counterclockwise direction, thereby pulling down the striker ST (a drawing-in operation) as indicated by a double dotted chain line.

**On page 17, please delete the first full paragraph starting at line 4, and replace it with the following amended one:**

Just after the drawing-in action starts, the push button 37a protruding toward the returning termination detecting groove 36ba (exemplified in Fig. 5(b)~~5B~~) is pushed in by the target disc 36b according to rotation of the target disc 36b in a clockwise direction due to the drawing-in action. Thereby, in the returning switch 37, instead of the B terminal, the A terminal is switched to a connecting state just after the drawing-in action starts. Even if the A terminal is switched to the connecting state instead of the B terminal, since the A terminal is connected to the ground, current i2 from the power source V2 is continuously supplied so that the drawing-in action is continued.

**On page 19, please delete the first full paragraph starting at line 11, and replace it with the following amended one:**

Just after the returning action starts, the push button 38a protruding toward the drawing-in termination detecting groove 36bb (exemplified in Fig. 5(a)~~5A~~) is pushed in by the target disc 36b according to rotation of the target disc 36b in a counterclockwise

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direction due to the returning action. Thereby, in the drawing-in switch 38, instead of the C terminal, the D terminal is switched to a connecting state just after the returning action starts. Even if the D terminal is switched to the connecting state instead of the C terminal, since the D terminal is connected to the ground, current  $i_1$  from the power source V1 is continuously supplied so that the returning action is continued.